Thank you for using the RL78/G12 simulator.
This document describes restrictions on and points for caution regarding the simulator.
Read this document before using the product.

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Chapter 1. Target Devices and Supported Simulation Functions

The RL78/G12 simulator supports the following target devices.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Device group</th>
<th>Device name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RL78/G12</td>
<td>R5F10266, R5F10267, R5F10268, R5F10269, R5F1026A, R5F10366, R5F10367, R5F10368, R5F10369, R5F1036A, R5F10277, R5F10278, R5F10279, R5F1027A, R5F10377, R5F10378, R5F10379, R5F1037A, R5F102A7, R5F102A8, R5F102A9, R5F102AA, R5F103A7, R5F103A8, R5F103A9, R5F103AA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The RL78/G12 simulator is capable of simulating the following items as well as CPU instructions.

- Peripheral modules such as timers, the serial array unit, and the serial interface
- Virtual target board (simulation via the [I/O panel] window)
- MCU pin signal waveforms (simulation via the [Timing chart] window)
- Current drawn
Chapter 2. Points for Caution

This section lists points for caution on using the RL78/G12 simulator. These points for caution are in the following two categories.

- Differences in behavior between the target device and the simulator due to simulator specifications
- Usage of simulation functions (operations in and configuration of the GUI windows)

2.1 Differences in behavior between the target device and the simulator

2.1.1 Peripheral functions not supported by the simulator

The simulator is not capable of simulating the following peripheral functions of the target device.

- Regulator
- Power-on-reset circuit
- Voltage detector
- Flash self-programming
- Simplified I²C of serial array unit

2.1.2 Peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR)

The peripheral I/O redirection register (PIOR) can be manipulated by a program or debugger operations to re-assign specific multiplexed pin functions to alternative port pins in the same way as on the actual device. Note, however, that the assignment of serial interface functions to port pins must not be changed since doing so will disable normal connections through the [Serial] window.

After re-assigning a given pin function by using the PIOR, be sure to select the name of the port pin you are currently using in the [Select Pin] dialog box of the simulator GUI.
2.1.3 Oscillation stabilization time for the clock generator

Since the simulator does not simulate the clock oscillator oscillation stabilization time, stabilization always takes no time. When the oscillation is started, the OSTC register is set to one of the following values (i.e. not incremented).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSTS Setting</th>
<th>OSTC Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0x0 : 2(^4)/fx</td>
<td>0x80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x1 : 2(^5)/fx</td>
<td>0xc0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x2 : 2(^6)/fx</td>
<td>0xe0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x3 : 2(^7)/fx</td>
<td>0xf0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x4 : 2(^8)/fx</td>
<td>0xf8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x5 : 2(^9)/fx</td>
<td>0xfc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x6 : 2(^10)/fx</td>
<td>0xfe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0x7 : 2(^11)/fx</td>
<td>0xff</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following figure illustrates this operation.

In the target device, oscillation by the X1 clock starts after operation has passed through states (1) to (4). In the simulator, states (1) through (4) are skipped and oscillation instantly starts.

---

**Target device (an example of when OSTS is set to 0x07)**

![X1 clock oscillation waveform](image)

(1) Release from STOP mode or MSTOP bit = 0 (OSTC register = 0x00)
(2) Time until oscillation starts (OSTC register = 0x00)
(3) Oscillation stabilization time (during which the OSTC register value is incremented)
(4) OSTC register = 0xff

**Simulator (an example of when OSTS is set to 0x07)**

![X1 clock oscillation waveform](image)

Release from STOP mode or MSTOP bit = 0
The OSTC register is set to 0xff at this point.
Therefore, pay attention to the code that waits for oscillation stabilization.

There is no problem if a program is created under the condition that execution proceeds after the oscillation stabilization wait period when the OSTC register value becomes the maximum value, or when the OSTC register value exceeds the specified value, but if a program is created under the condition that execution proceeds after the oscillation stabilization wait period when the OSTC register value becomes a value other than the maximum value, execution will enter an endless loop.

The following shows examples of code that causes and does not cause problems.
The examples are when the OSTS is set to 0x07.

Correct code example (1)
while(OSTC != 0xff) {
   NOP(); /* wait */
}

Correct code example (2)
while(OSTC <= 0xf0) {
   NOP(); /* wait */
}

Example of code that may cause problems
while(OSTC != 0xf0) {
   NOP(); /* wait */
}

2.1.4 SFRs (AMPH and HIOTRM) in the clock generator

The following SFRs which belong to the clock generator are not simulated. Although read/write access for each register can proceed normally, the operation does not change even if the value is changed.
- Bits 0 (AMPH) of the clock operation mode control register (CMC)
- High-speed internal oscillator trimming register (HIOTRM)

2.1.5 Operating clock of the timer array unit

Do not specify an operating clock that runs at or below 233 Hz. If the operating clock for the timer array unit runs at or below 233 Hz, then the timer array unit will not work properly (it will behave as if operating with a clock that is faster than the one selected).

2.1.6 Noise filter of the timer array unit

Although the target device’s timer array unit has a function to turn the noise filters on and off in order to reduce noise from the timer input pins, the simulator does not simulate this function since there is no noise in the simulator’s signals. That is, whether filtering is on or off makes no difference to the behavior.

2.1.7 Interval interrupts generated by the watchdog timer

The timing of the generation of interval interrupts by the watchdog timer differs between the target device and the simulator.

[Target device]
   When 75% + 1/2fL of overflow time is reached
[Simulator]
   When 75% of overflow time is reached
2.1.8 Clock used in the serial array unit

Do not specify a clock that is 233 Hz or lower in the following cases. If the following clock of the serial array unit is 233 Hz or lower, then the serial array unit will not operate correctly (it will behave as if operating via a clock that is faster than the one selected).

- Operating clock ($f_{MCK}$) is 233Hz or lower.
- Transfer clock setting by dividing the operation clock ($f_{MCK} \div (SDRmn[15:9] + 1)$) is 233Hz or lower.

2.1.9 Noise filter of the serial array unit

Although the target device's serial array unit has a function to turn the noise filter on and off in order to reduce noise on the input pin, the simulator does not simulate this function since there is no noise in the simulator's signals. That is, whether filtering is on or off makes no difference to the behavior.

2.1.10 SDRmn registers of the serial array unit

The values read from the seven higher-order bits of the serial data registers (SDRmn) during serial operation differ between the target device and the simulator.

[Target device]
0 is read.

[Simulator]
The value at the time of starting serial operation is read.

2.1.11 IICA serial interface

IICA supports pin waveform generation and the communications through the [Serial] window. The following functions are not supported.

- Digital filter
- Arbitration
- Detection of transmission errors
- Communication reservation

2.1.12 Reset

The behavior differs as follows if a reset signal is input from the RESET pin.

[Target device]
The MCU is reset when the RESET pin goes low. Release from the reset state proceeds when the RESET pin goes high.

[Simulator]
The MCU is not reset when the RESET pin goes low. The simulator is reset momentarily and then released when the RESET pin goes high.

2.1.13 Reset control flag register (RESF)

The simulator only supports the WDTRF bit of the reset control flag register (RESF).
The simulator is not capable of simulating the operations of the other bits (TRAP, RPERF, IAWRF, and LVIRF). Only the default values of these bits are indicated.
The reset control flag register (RESF) of the target device is automatically cleared if it is read by an 8-bit memory manipulation instruction; however, this does not clear the register in the case of the simulator.

2.1.14 A/D converter
When no voltage is being applied to the VDD or AVREFP pin, the default reference voltage of the A/D converter is 5.0 V.
To change the reference voltage, input the desired voltage values for VDD and AVREFP via the [Signal Data Editor] window.
The temperature sensor output voltage is always 1.05 V.

2.1.15 Clock output/buzzer output controller
When f_{MAIN} is selected as an output clock, the [Timing chart] window does not show the clock waveform of the PCLBUZn signal.
When f_{MAIN}/2 or a slower signal is selected as an output clock, the [Timing chart] window shows the clock waveform.

2.1.16 Executing illegal instructions
If an illegal instruction (instruction code: 0xFF) is executed, the target device will be reset, but the simulator will go into an endless loop (the illegal instruction will be executed repeatedly).

2.1.17 DMA controller
The transfer rates of the target device and simulator differ as follows when simulating the DMA controller.
[Target device]
- Completing one DMA transfer takes two clock cycles. The CPU waits during this period.
- In cases of contention with DMA transfer on another channel, one of the DMA transfers will be placed on hold until the other DMA transfer has been completed.
[Simulator]
- Completing one DMA transfer takes zero clock cycles. For this reason, the CPU does not wait.
- Even with contention, transfer on all DMA channels will proceed simultaneously.

2.1.18 Safety functions
The simulator does not support the following safety functions.
- Flash memory CRC operation function (general-purpose CRC)
- RAM parity error detection
- RAM guard function
- SFR guard function
- Invalid memory access detection function
2.2 Usage of simulation functions

2.2.1 Simulation of current drawn

The following notes apply to the function of measuring current.

- The current is calculated roughly as that drawn by the MCU alone based on the typical values (TYP.) for the actual devices. Note that the current values other than for the MCU are not included.
- The number of change points of measurable current is 200,000. The program stops when the number exceeds 200,000.

2.2.2 Simulation speed

The simulation speed of RL78/G12 simulator depends on the number of operating peripheral functions. If many peripheral functions are operating, the simulation speed becomes from several to ten times slower than the actual device. \(^{\text{Note}}\)

With the use of only a few, or even no peripheral functions, the simulation speed may become faster than the actual device.

Note: The measurement environment for simulation speed is as follows.

CPU: 3.20 GHz (Quad-Core); memory: 8 Gbytes; OS: Windows10 64-bit edition

2.2.3 Pin waveforms in the [Timing chart] window

The maximum length of a pin waveform is 4096 signal-level changing points. After reaching this maximum length, the data will be overwritten from the oldest value. If this length is not sufficient, use the following methods.

- Reduce the number of registered pins
- Stop the user program at the place where you want to confirm the waveform by using a breakpoint

2.2.4 Controlling windows

The following keyboard operations are not available in the simulator windows ([Signal Data Editor], [I/O panel], and [Serial]).

- Navigation via tab or arrow keys (←, ↑, →, ↓)
- Deletion via the Del or Backspace keys
- Cut & paste and other operations via the Ctrl + C, V, X, A, or Z keys.

Perform the above operations as follows.

- Navigation: Navigate by using the mouse.
- Deletion: Right-click and perform the action from the context menu.
- Cut & paste, etc.: Right-click and perform the action from the context menu.
2.2.5 Closing the [Simulator GUI] window

The [Simulator GUI] window can only be closed by disconnecting from the debugging tool, or by closing CS+ in proper manner. The \(X\) button cannot be used.

Additionally, although it appears that the \(X\) button can be pressed if Aero is enabled in Windows, pressing this button will not close the [Simulator GUI] window.

2.2.6 Disconnecting the debug tool

CS+ may be closed if the debugging tool is disconnected while any of the following dialog boxes is open from the [Simulator GUI] window. Be sure that the following dialog boxes have been closed before disconnecting the simulator.

- Save As
- Open
- New
- Color
- Font
- Customize
- Loop
- Select Pin
- Search Data
- Format (UART)
- Format (CSI)
- Format (IIC)
- Message (e.g. Error)
- Parts Button Properties
- Analog Button Properties
- Parts Key Properties
- Parts Level Gauge Properties
- Parts Led Properties
- Parts Segment LED Properties
- Parts Matrix Led Properties
- Parts Buzzer Properties
- Pull up / Pull down
- Entry Bitmap
- Object Properties

2.2.7 [Serial] window

When using the [Serial] window as the data receiver for IICA, only ACK can be generated after receiving the data. NACK cannot be generated.
## Revision History

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rev.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Jun.08.21</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>First Edition</td>
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